COMPARISON OF CITIES

Dr. Rondthaler Notes a Few Points Wherein Canadian Cities Are Different.

Street-Railway Service and Clean Streets-Progress of the Colored Race-Sermon by Dr. Tevis.

CANADIAN CITIES. Some Points of Difference Noted .- The Mont-

real Endeavor Convention. Dr. Rondthaler preached an interesting sermon at the Tabernacle Church yesterday morning, describing the work of the Endeavor convention at Montreal, and making several interesting comparisons between Canadian and American cities.

He preached from this text: Thy people shall be willing in the day of Thy

He spoke as follows: It has been my privilege to enjoy another of those marvellons gatherings of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, assembled in the twelfth international convention, at Montreal, July 5 to 9, I give you, this morning, some items that have been of interest to me during my enjoyable tour of two weeks in Canada, and the precious convention days in Montreal. First, something of Canada. It is a delightful country. Like our own beloved United States, the Dominion lies under the sweet, beneficent smile of Providence. Her broad area of splendid acres, her magnificent St. Lawrence river, her progressive cities and towns make her in every way a worthy neighbor whom we should delight to honor and hold in high esteem. I am glad to have met so many of her people, and to have found them in every way so thoroubly awake to all the interests that engage this busy, progressive age. It is easily noticed that the English atmosphere, much more than the American, prevails there in the manners, customs, thought and habit of the people. Canadians are strictly British, intensely loyal to the home government. "God Save the Queen," their national hymn, kindles their enthusiasin. Every reference to their loyalty to the mother country arouses the

loudest applause. They are not longing for annexation to the United States. They are glad to remain colonial. They insist they are as free and independent as they ever could be with us, and that their advantages and privileges in every way equal ours. Yet while the Canadians are intensely British they manifest the kindliest and most cordial sentiment towards "the States" as they call us. I did not bear a single deregatory remark or unkind word about us. In a day's travel in the United States you oun hear more slurs and sneers between North and South, and more jeering between East and West than you hear in in two weeks in Canada about the United States. They are a hospitable people, easy in forming acquaintance, delightful in association. I was quite captured by their lively patriotism, their strongly English common sense, their warm-hearted welcome and their genuine Christian love. The cities and towns are as a rule well ordered and in one or two instances, notably that of Toronto, models of municipal government. The Mayor of Montreal is a French Roman Catholic. He is every inch a gentleman and a broad-minded. liberal Christian. His address of welcome to the convention was a fine specimen of

Christian courtesy. In his subsequent treatment of the little disturbance caused by a few hotheads among the French Roman Catholics, yet so grossly exaggerated by the time it reached our papers here, the Mayor proved he had not spoken for stage effect, but that his welcome meantalso perfect freedom to the convention to express itself on its lines of loyalty to Protestantism.

CANADIAN STREET CARS. The city of Montreal has wonderfully improved since my first visit, twenty-six years ago. Then it nestled at the foot of noble Mount Royal, that stood such a stately sentinel over the town at its base. Now the great city has spread out far beyond the shadows, and nearly around the Mount, adorning the breast with beautiful villas and large mansions, and seems rather to be taking its turn in the guardispship of the hill. Rapid transit by electricity is the popular transportation in all the large Canadian cities. It was a great delight to find electric cars that would stop long enough for the eafe and comfortable exit and entrance of passengers. You are not expreted to dash at a car and catch it on the wing, or, escaping from it, to launch out into midair and land ankle-deep in the mud. The cars come to a respectable standstill and you can ascend and descend with an unruffled dignity, which same thing was a very novel experience to me. you are not expected to bow down and burn incense to motormen and conductors, You are really treated civilly by all public servants in Montreal. In Canada you never tremble at sight of a motorman. He does not bear down on you with grim face that would only light up if he could grind you under his wheels or fling your broken body against the iron post in the middle of the street. Nor do you shrink from a conductor lest he would snar! at you and punish you for daring to climb up into his car. This also was a novel and pleasant experience to me. In Toronto all cars stop for passengers at the first crossing instead of dashing with bideous bang at murderous speed over the intersecting streets. Thus pedestrians are safe and do not take their lives in their hands at street crossings. This also was a novel and comfortable experience to me. During two hours of the early morning and evening street-car fares are reduced from 5 cents to accommodate workingmen, cierks and shop women. One more remark about these electric lines. There is no transfer car there. When you go from one part of the city to another you are not required to travel two or three miles out of your way in order to enjoy the passage through an unsavory sweat box, with privilege of being jostled and hustled in the horrible squeeze and crush of a transfer car. You get out of the car nearest your destination and are helpfully directed to your next car by a dapper and to serve you at the corner, which novel experience I also much enjoyed.

THEY HAVE CLEAN STREETS. The asphalt streets are kept sorupulously clean. They do no scurry over them by a terrible wholesale sweep once or twice week with a tremendous dust-raising. horse-scaring, nerve-scratching machine. but all day scoop and scraper and broom are quietly at work without interference to traffic, keeping the streets almost like a polished hall floor, which also was a novel and enjoyable experience.

I also enjoyed seeing the legitimate use of roadway and pavement. The roadway is for wheels of all kinds, bicycles as well as carriages, wagons and drays. The sidewalks are for pedestrians, so that when you are walking you are not required to akip back and forth like a jumping-jack to escape being run down by a "safety," that misnomer for every body but the occupant of its saddle. When you are driving you need not thread your way among pedestrians who hold the right of way over the asphalt. Pedestrians cross at the inpromisenously all over the roadway. This also was a novelty to me.

Many of the streets are beautifully adorned with hardy, luxuriant trees of our North-

Of all cities on the continent I think the first place must be given to Toronto as a model of excellence in morals and municipal government. The city is notably ruled for the benefit of the citizens and not for the profit of the officeholder. At election times the Christian and moral forces assert themselves for the best interests of the commonwealth. City elections are very slightly related to national politics. People do not feel that the bottom will drop out of the Dominion if this party loses and that wins. They vote for men who will take care of the city and enforce the laws, and not for men who feel that the weal or woe of the British empire depends on their getting an office. This, also, was a novelty

in municipal elections widows and unmarried women over twenty-one years. holding property or engaged in business, are allowed to vote. The distinction seemed a little odd to me, for I could not understand why wives and mothers should not as well have the right to declare how their homes should be protected and their city controlled. However, so much suffrage as is already grapted to women resuits in an approximation at least toward a moral city government.

It is true there are still 250 saloons and barrooms in a population of 220,000, but I was told the number was lessening each year. Even that number is better than 455 in a population of 120,000. One saloon to every 580 of population is an improvement to one saloon to every 247 of population. All saloons in Toronto are compelled to close at 10 o'clock every night, and on Sunday neither front door, back door nor side window are open. Sunday and night closing means just what it says in Toronto. This, also, was a novelty to me. In London, Ont., they go a step further, and close all saloons, of which there are but forty, at o'clock on Saturday evenings, and they remain closed until Monday morning. All through Canada the Christian moral people are not afraid of the word prohibition. It is not a party cry there at all. It is the aim of every true citizen who seeks the highest and best interests of the community. In all their municipal and county elections | dispensation, Christ is of the new. Christ they work for it heroically, and vote for it without fear of party or favor to politician. In consequence they are sanguine in hope. If in our American cities we could mass the best people in a solid body that would demand reform in city government we, too. might stand with Toronto in the morning | is not human any more than the flesh and of hope. There everybody who has the right of sufferage goes to the polls and

votes, and conscience asserts itself in the

You may remember, too, that Toronto is

unique in respect to the observance of the

Sabbath. It is perhaps the quietest and

right and privilege of citizenship.

most restful city in the world on Sunday, not excepting Edinburgh, in Scotland, Not even a street-car wheel moves on Sunday. Sabbath observance is a fact in Toronto. Continuing, Dr. Rondthaler spoke of the work that had been accomplished by the convention and the good results that were expected to follow from it. As a whole it was signalized by practical and helpful presentation of an active, working, cooperative Christianity. The delegate returning to his own society took back with him a score of suggestions which he can apply directly to his own Christian work. The report of the convention, in addition to valuable statistics for those who desire them, will contain suggestions of the latest and best ways of conducting Christian work and the most effective means of directing Christian effort. The Christian Endeavor has been effective without becoming narrow and barsh. it has been broad without being shallow. it has kept itself true to the great truths of the Bible and the simple elements of the gospel without becoming bigoted. It leaves theory where it belongs, to the individual church and denomination, and takes up those practical truths that are universally accepted and makes them the instruments of its warfare against sin in the individual and wrong in the community. It builds the Christian in his faith in the personal Redeemer, deepens his love for Christ, the Savior of the world; arouses his enthusiasm and zeal for the triumph of the kingdom of God on earth and makes him more and more effective in winning men to the righteousness and peace of God in Jesus Christ. He concluded with a very pretty and touching account of the fellowship that prevailed among the delegates from the different countries. While the Britons sang "God Save the Queen," the citizens of the United States listened in respectful silence, and when our people' sang "My Country, 'tis of Thee," the Britons kept time to the music. The stars

CONDITION OF THE COLORED PEOPLE. Bishop C. C. Penick Talks of the Progress

and stripes and the union jack both floated

were all of one faith in Christ.

of the Race Since Slavery Days. Yesterday morning Bishop C. C. Penick, who is in charge of all the colored missionary work in the United States for the Episcopal Church, preached on his field of labor at St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Psalm exivi contains the text applied: "And no man cared for my soul."

The Bishop stated that he was a Southern gentleman born, and had had for his playmates when a child the people in whose behalf he was journeying and preaching and in whose behalf he had labored for years in this and other countries. For six years he had charge of missionary work in southern Africa, but for ten years since that time had been the pastor of a church in Louisville. The attention of the congregation was invited to the present condition of the colored people in the United States. In Africa a negro preferred being called by that name, and was as proud of his people and blood as was the Angle-Saxon. Their degradation in this country had made that name repulsive to

The freedom of the race, he said, had

cost a large price. It had taken \$20,000,. 000,000 and the lives of 1,000,000 valiant men to set the body of the colored man free. History, he said, contained no account of the survival of any inferior people who were set at liberty and given equal privileges with a superior people among whom their lot was cast. It had been considered impossible for a remnant of such a class of persons to exist after a sufficient number ot years. "And," said he, appealing to the congregation, "shall their blood be written obliging agent of the road, who is waiting, down against us as a race? God forbid; but it is possible that it may be." The condition of the colored people in this country at the time their freedom was declared and assured was rehearsed, showing all the disadvantages to which they were exposed. The negro had nobody to trust. Their old masters, although they had been kind, had never set them at liberty of their own accord. Men of the North had gone down South, established lotteries. gambling hells and had bred corruption among them and were also distrusted. The negro was densely ignorant and without friends. In his hour of peril he had turned determinedly to education and religion for succor, and such progress as he had made in twenty-seven years had never been equaled by any people of the past. As a race they now possess 25,000 professors and preachers, he said. At the time they were set free, one in twenty thousand could read. At present they have twenty thousand churches and 600,000 communi-

While the colored people gained rapidly in good they fell rapidly in evil ways, Bad men had exposed them to vice and they had rapidly become vicious. They had made criminals faster than any other tersection of the streets, and do not scatter | people, until at present they had one-third of the criminals of the country. There was one murder to every 2,700 among them. The increase in criminals during the last forty years had been great in the United ernelimate, I asked whether electric lights | States, while in England, Scotland and vid duty on moonlight nights on those some other European countries crime had Deply shaded streets, and they said, "Yes, decreased. The negro needed a white

of course," And I was surprised and de- friend-a real Christian friend. The South | THE WHITE CITY DESERTED lighted to know that such a thing was | paid annually \$5,500,000 to give the negroes

educational advantages. "I know nothing." said the preacher, "which more forcibly illustrates the love borne us by the Savior than the love of many old Southern families for the old servants of those families. They are taken from hospitals and poorhouses and kept for the rest of their lives by them.

"But education in the public schools cannot always save the soul. A Christian education is needed. Right here is a grand opportunity for the Christian churches of this land if they will accept it. I believe it will require as much deprivation, courage and loyalty to save these souls as it required to set their bodies free. The world at large brings a terrible force of evil to bear against them, and they are not sufficiently armed to resist temptations. The record of crime is very low in all colored congregations. Crime smong professed colored Christians is comparatively unknown. This fact proves that the church can save them." Then followed a dissertation on generosity and the curse of Christ which rested perpetually upon the efforts and lives of the selfish aristocracy of the country. Sauls of Tarsus were needed. Better faith in each other was universally demanded. To the lack of it all the financial disasters of the past six months were attributed. With an appeal for the co-operative aid of all, the sermon concluded.

THRONE OF GRACE ACCESSIBLE. Sermon of Rev. J. S. Tevis at the Centra

Avenue Church Yesterday.

Rev. Dr. J. S. Tevis preached at Centralavenue Church, founding his sermon upon Hebrews iv. 15, 16, "For we have a high priest; let us therefore come boldly unto the throne of grace." The Hebrews had a splendid ritual and they were proud of it, and much prejudiced against anything which tended to detract from it. When Paul showed that Christianity is superior to Judalam he demonstrated it to be the best system of religion ever given to mankind. Moses was the mediator of the old is superior to Moses and is a high priest forever. His qualification as priest consists in His being human and in His being touched with a feeling of the infirmities of humanity. A perfect humanity is in the union of soul and body. The body alone bones of any animal, nor is the disembodied soul any more human than any other spirit. The union of the two constitutes humanity. Therefore the Lord Jesus Christ had a body of flesh and bones that became weary and faint and a human soul that became sorrowful, and in this perfect human nature is the Godhead. He is divine. Christ possesses all the feeling now that He did while upon earth. He died and rose again and said: "Feet me, a spirit hath not flesh and bones as ye see me have." His disciples walked about with Him after His resurrection and ate food with Him, and were looking at Him when His feet parted from the ground and Ho was received up into the cloud.

Christ's sympathy is the result of His experience. He suffered temptation, was sad and wept. Temptation is a test. It may be without any danger, or it may be attended with danger and suffering. You may test gold with an acid and do it no harm, but apply she same test to other things, and

while they are tried they are ruined. Christ was not a sinner. He was pure in every way. Therefore, a being who never committed a sin can be tempted. Yes, a being with no idea of committing a sin can be tempted. It is not a sin to be tempted. No man can sin who has no desires, but desire is not a sin. Instance, one may be poor, with a hungry family whom he loves, and might see piles of gold, or food. The seeing of these things, in such a case. Would create desire. He could not see them without wishing he had them, but at the same time have no thought of taking what was not his own Christ was tempted in the wilderness. He was hungry and desired food, but He had no disposition to turn stones to bread. Therefore, sin is not the possession of desires, but the gratification of them under forbidden circumstances. Sin comes when one permits desire to gain ascendency over the will. As a ship at sea with sails spread to the winds will sail splendidly, but surelbe dashed to pieces upon the rocks withou . guide, so will appetites and passions, will. out the control of will power, rulu the

man soul and body. Sympathy is the power one soul has to enter into the feelings of another. Feeling must depend to a great degree upon expeover the convention, while the delegates rience. No one can enter into the feelings of another who has not had a kindred experience. Christ was touched with the feeling of our infirmities, and tempted in all points like as we are, and therefore sympathizes with us. Saul of Tarsus was untried and therefore had no sympathy with the early Christians, but after his experience on his way to, and in Damascus, he was changed and gave his life for their

welfare. The emotional is a passive power, and one is not good merely because he has tears to shed. Christ was full of feeling for the world, and He went about doing good. He fed the hungry, cured the sick, opened the eyes of the blind, raised the dead and suffered death upon the cross for the redemp-

tion of all. "Therefore come boldly unto a throne of grace." It is our right. Not a right vested in ourselves, but a right purchased for us by the sympathy of Christ. Our moral necessities are many. We are always in need and grace is promised in time of need. It is grace for all things. Grace to begin with, to do and endure, for life and for death.

Any who would have sympathy must have experience. They must suffer. There are many hearts that can be softened only by trials. How often men wound the feelings of others because they have been so seldom wounded themselves.

Dr. John in the City. The Rev. J. P. D. John, president of the DePauw University, filled the pulpit at the Meridian-street Methodist Church yesterday morning. His subject was "The keligion of the Future."

HUNS AND POLES AT WAR.

Price burg Jail Stormed, and a Number of Hungarians Released.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 23 .- Yesterday was pay day at the mines at Priceburg, a populons borough of this county, and the Huns and Poles of the town-and there are hundreds of them-began to drink heavily. Last night a Hungarian and a Pole engaged in a fight in Bryan Fallon's saloon, and their countrymen took sides with them. A free fight resulted. The borough police arrested four Hungarians and lodged them in the Priceburg jail. Later the Huns held an indignation meeting, and then proceeded in a body to the jail, where they overpowered the keeper, and liberated the prisoners. This caused the largest riot that has occurred in this region for sixteen years. The Poles took exception and a race war commenced, lasting three hours. The town was taken possession of and the officers driven off. Over thirty men were injured, three fatally, and one Pole had his ears cut off. Shortly before midnight Deputy Sheriff Craig arrived with a wellarmed posse, and overawed the rioters, and

Where They Are At.

restored peace.

New York Mall and Express. The Democratic press in the North is just now engaged in a prodigious effort to prove that the Chicago tariff plank is a tariff !

blank. "Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrun" Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remeay for diarrhoa, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25e a bottle.

\$4.50-CHICAGO AND RETURN-\$4.50 Via Pennsylvania Line

From Indianapolis. Tickets good ten days. All trains stop, both going and returning, at South Chicago, Englewood and Grand Crossing, within view of and only a short distance from the World's Fair and Hotels and Boarding Houses adjacent thereto. W. F. BRUNNER, D. P. A., Indianapolis.

THE human cuticle is sorely tried by diseases or abrasions, but these may easily be remedied by the use of Glenn's Sulphur Soap, the cele-brated antidote to maladies which affect the skin, as well as to sores, bruises, scalds, sprains, etc. Sold by all druggists.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

Quietest Day at the World's Fair Since the Exposition Opened.

Hereafter No More Fireworks-Aug. 22 Wil Be Poets' Day-The Kaiser May Not Come -Excursion of Colored People.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CHICAGO, July 23.—The White City was deserted to-day, and the warm sun shone on desolate thoroughfares, lonely Columbian Guards and a few inhabitants of Midway Plaisance who had left that cosmopolitan quarter early in the day to view the big buildings in the park. The Sundayclosing order was rigidly enforced, and any person who entered the exposition grounds had to prove that his presence there was absolutely necessary. All buildings were closed, and the sign "closed to-day," placed on the doors of a few State buildings, was entirely unnecessary, as there were no persons in the park who cared to do any visiting or sight-seeing. All the electric and steam launches and gondolas were tied up, no fountain was playing, the thousands of booths were barren of wares and deserted by the handsome saleswomen, and altogether it was the most complete "closed Sunday" the world's fair has

known. No gates were open except

for pass holders. The eatinghouse keepers

endeavored to avail themselves of the op-

portunity to clean up their restaurants and

put everything in condition for the crowds

of the coming week, but the gatekeepers

were of the opinion that it was not neces-

sary to clean the eating places, and, with

one or two exceptions, refused to allow the workmen to pass in. There was no trouble of any kind from persons wishing to enter the grounds. The nearest approach to a disturbance was at 9 o'clock, when a drunken individual mounted a box across the street from the Fifty-seventh-street entrance and called vociferously for 1,000 volunteers to aid him in tearing down the section of the fence, in order to allow poor laboring men to see the fair free. A Hyde Park policeman stopped the harangue, however, and took the old man away in a patrol wagon. The crowds outside the gates, along Stony Island avenue, were small during the entire day, and the numerous side shows did

Toward noon a man appeared at the Sixty-fourth-street gate and offered a ticket for admission, and was refused. He then took the numbers of the gatemen who relused to let him in. It is supposed he was securing evidence for prosecuting the exposition officials fer contempt of court, Judge Philip Stein having granted an injunction to restrain the officials from closing the fair Sundays.

From this on fireworks will not be permitted on the fair grounds, or they will have to be set off away from the buildings. Last night a pomb was sent up, and before it had reached a great height it exploded, and the shell, falling on the Manufactures Building, crashed through the skylight and set fire to the curtain stretched below. Had it not been for the prompt work of the fire department the building, and perhaps others, would have been consumed. Two firemen climbed one hundred feet upon the big beams and tore down the burning cloth, extinguishing the flames, which had

obtained considerable headway. "That ends the fireworks," said Chief Allison, of the Manufactures Building. "Either the fireworks must be stopped altogether or no more must be near the big buildings. After the fire Thursday night I sent a letter to the council of administration protesting against the firing of rockets from Music Hall wharf. To-night they were fired successfully from a float 1,000 feet from the shore. I shall forward another protest against the firing of bombs from the beach." Marshal Murphy said that no fireworks should be allowed within 1,000 feet of the shore. Some such action as Marshal Murphy and Chief Allison suggest will probably be adopted before the next display.

Mr. Henry Lee has conceived a plan which has been under consideration by the council of administration of the World's Columbian Exposition for some time, and which has been finally accepted. It promises to supply a want and tend to the fair interest, in a social and artistic way, that will be appreciated by the majority of the visitors to the tairy city at Jackson Park. By an arrangement just concluded, Tuesday, Ang. : 2. has been set apart as poets' day, and will be inaugurated with appropriate ceremonies, including a procession of bards and troubadours, with lyre, herp and lute; a matinee at Festival Hall, during which there will be recited selections from the various poets by prominent players, and in the evening, with ideal surroundings, there will be a performance of Shakspeare's "Midsummer ight's Dream" in the open air. The varions parts in the bard's work will be interpreted by a cast of players and singers that has perhaps never been equaled. Extraordinary preparations are being made for this unique event, which will include the building of an ideal scene, in which the best art will be so blended with nature as to appear nature itself. Beautiful trees, spleudid foliage and a natural fall of water down a miliside will form a part of these surroundings, and there is every promise that the performance will be memorable and take an honorable place in the history of the fair. Among the many novel things prepared for this day will be the appearance of Shakspeare in the astral body, who will recite a poem written for the occasion by Frederick Lystler. Messrs. Miller and Graham, whose artistic work has done so much for the big fair, are enthusiastically laboring over the many details of preparation. Mr. Duncan B. Harrison will-leave for New York at once to conclude the negotiations that have been pending for the engagement of players.

The New York Times's London correspondent has this to may regarding Emperor William's visit to the world's fair: "The fact of such worldwide complications suddenly looming on the international horizon should be enough in itself to brand as nonsensical the report that the German Emperor dreams of putting the Atlantic between him and his empire. Two or three years ago a tancy to see Chicago caught what may be called the tourist lobe of his energetic brain, and he talked half jestingly about it for a week or so. That is all. An official friend, at' my request, asked a member of the German diplomatic staff here about it last night, and the answer was that the rumor must be absurd buncombe. One of the reasons givfor this may strike man's curiosity. This German attache pointed out that the Infanta Eulalia was actually at present in England on a visit to somebody or other in the royal circle; yet her coming was so unimportant that not a single English paper, to his knowledge, mentioned her arrival. The American people, however, had heaped on this insignificant Princess such a repletion of the highest possible honors and established for her such formulas of royal reception that a reigning soverign, who would find it quite impossible to handle himself, much less his accompanying suite, on the basis of these precedents. Anybody who knows the Prussian court at all will understand how vital this consideration would be even if there were an imaginable chance of William's absence from Europe for even a

The crusade which the United States authorities have inaugurated against several exhibitions which are holding at the world's fair for bringing in alien laborers is creating much unfavorable comment among all classes. A report has been circulated that District Attorney Milchrist was about to enter proceedings against Buffalo Bill's Wild West show for entering the Cossacks, who are part of the show. Major Burk, of the show, speaking of the matter to-night, said that the show did not bring in a single alten laborer. All the persons who were brought from scross the ocean were entered as artists and were passed by the customs authorities in New York as such. The federal authorities having once passed on the matter, it is not likely that they will again take it up. and light Castings Car Bearing a specialty. Repair and Job Work promptly attended to. 110 to 116 Our men are not immigrants in any sense of South Pennsylvania street. Telephone 618.

the word, but are actors and artists, pure and simple." Major Burke concluded by saying that the Wild West showmen had never worked, did not feel like working now and would never work and that he would never work himself, so that they do not in any way come in competition with American labor.

Distinguished Visitors.

NEW YORK, June 23 .- The steamship La Bretagne, from Havre, arrived in port today, with 457 passengers, 281 of which were steerage. Among those who arrived were Mgr. Denis Latas, Archbishop of Zante. He is on a visit to the religious congress which is being held in Chicago. He is a venerable-looking old man, and was accompanied by his secretary. M. Yvon. an architect, who designed four of the buildings of the world's fair, was also a passenger. He said a large number of French people would visit the fair in September. M. Quinette de Rochemont, Inspectorgeneral of Bridges in France, and two of his assistants, M. Rigaux and L. Vetillard, also arrived. They are here to study our system of railways. They will remain here for six days, and then go to Washington to visit the French embassador. From there they will go to the far West to inspect the engineering features of the country. Abbe Frische and Comte Chasseloup Laubat were also passengers in the French

The world's fair committee of colored men, which has for the past month been getting up an exentsion of a quarter of a million colored people to attend the fair, has completed arrangements with the Pennsylvania railroad to bring the first of these excursions from Nashville, Tenn. On Aug. 21, members of the committee say, not less than 10,000 persons will come, After this first excursion another will follow. In a few days a circular will be issued to the entire colored population of the country to take advantage of these excursions and see the exposition.

Royalty Did the Fair "Incog." SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—General Sergius M. Donschooski, appointed Governorgeneral of the eastern provinces of Siberia, left here yesterday on the Oriental steamer Peru, for his post of duty. The General had been threatened with death by the vihilists and traveled through the United States incognito, visiting the world's fair while at Chicago. He disclosed his identity to a reporter just before the steamer sailed. His wife, Princess Barbara Goletzin, is his

QUITE NATURAL.

Ex-Senator Blair Wades Into the Chinese and Says They're a Bad Lot.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 28 -

Ex-United States Senator Henry W. Blair, of New Hampshire, appointed minister to China, and who was repudiated by that government, delivered an address at the national service at the Fifth-avenue Auditorium, this afternoon, before a vast assembly. His theme was "The True Relation of Our Nation to the Other Great Nations of the Earth," and he dwelt with particular force on the question of Chinese immigration. He asked, "What are we to do with the great and pressing problem of immigration? Is it our duty to admit them indiscriminately?" Referring to the Mongolian, he said: "Had it been permitted, twenty millions of Mongolians would now be occupying the Western part of our country." Further on he said "they come to stay and to debauch theimoral influences that now sway our people," and cited the fact of their population of 15,000 living in New York who were "sapping the life blood of the American laborer." Said he: "They can live on 20 cents a day where it takes \$2 to support an American." He continued in this strain, and urged self-preservation by shutting out the Mongolian. He cited the treaties with China as mistakes, as the advantages were on the side of the Chinaman, and claimed that the acts of 1888 and 1892 did not go far enough in dealing with the dangerous people. He asserted that the foreign powers were diplematically trying to create an apathy between China and this country for selfish commercial objects, and declared that Great Britain was the most active nation in inciting the had blood. Frequently during the address the big building resonnded with great bursts of applause.

A Lesson to Colerado.

New York Morning Advertiser. The fact is that the complete demonetization of silver, while it might work a great deal of damage to Colorado, would by no means rain her people nor do more perhaps then give a temporary check to her prosperity. Her resources are varied and, as Senator Teller points out, all they need is development. The trouble is that, following the example of the people of the South who crowned cotton as king, the people of Colorado have refused to avail themselves of other lavish gifts of nature. If the panic of to-day awakens them to the wisdom of diversifying their neglected wealth producing agencies it will probably be worth all it has cost.

Hard Lines for the Duke

Minneapolis Tribune. It is a mighty poor time for descendants of ancient worthies to go broke. Americans, usually so generous, are not in a position to do much charity work of a sentimental sort just now. That is why we hear so little about the proposed fund for the Duke of Veragua. If the Duke were only a single man he could extricate himself from his financial difficulties with neatness and

dispatch. Effect of Waite's Speech.

Cleveland Leader.

If seaboard capitalists refused to ad vance money on good security merely because of one foolish and vicious speech or a single passion-fuddled mass meeting, they were both unwise and unfair, and yet perhaps the lesson which the silver States must learn could be taught in no other way than by the cruel experience they are now undergoing.

In the Meantime, What?

Memphis Appeal Avalanche. Some of the papers are complaining that President Cleveland is not talking enough on the fisncial question these times. Never mind; when Grover seats himself and takes his pen in hand to indite a message to Congress he will lay down the law to the boys.

A Plaintive Inquiry. St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Dem.) The appointment of Mr. Olney to the Supreme Bench would make room in the Attorney-general's office for a more satisfac-

tory officer, but why should the bench be

filled with failures?

Not Responsible

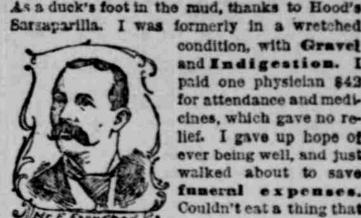
As regards food adulteration, the grocer is in no wise responsible for the acts of the manufacturer. If people want goods at cheap figures they must expect quality to correspond.



Lemon Orange

come a few cents higher than other extracts in the market, but they contain no poisonous or hurtful matter; their quality is the highest. their flavor the finest.

BRASS FOUNDRY AND FINISHING SHOP. PIONEER BRASS WORKS. Mfrs, and Dealers in all kinds of Brass Goods, heavy



condition, with Gravel and Indigestion. 1 paid one physician \$42 for attendance and medicines, which gave no relief. I gave up hope of ever being well, and just walked about to save funeral expenses. Couldn't eat a thing that would stay on my stom-

ach. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it did me good. So I kept on till I have taken fourteen bottles and I am perfectly

peared and I have no indigestion." FREDK. EARNFRED, 64 So. Carpenter St., Chicago, Ill. Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness.

taundice, indigestion, sick headache. 25c.

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172 North Illinois Street.

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reground and side track, now occupied by the Indianapolis Foundry Co., Bates and Pine streets and Big Four Railway, conveniently located for manufacturing business requiring good switching facilities. Can give possession August 1, prox. Address INDIANAPOLIS FOUNDRY CO., 57 Bates st. REAL ESTALE—TEN-ROOM BRICK, LARGE porch, lot 48x160, east front, alley south and rear, fine new bath-room, plumbing and furnaces, gases, sewer, water, shade, street paved, electric line, first-class surroundings, newly decorated and paint, ed, price and payments satisfactory, immediate possession; examine it. 228 College avenue. C. F. SAYLES.

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